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Gabon President Flies to DPRK

El Hadj Omar Bongo, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon and President of the Republic of Gabon, together with his wife, paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 9 to 12 on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to KCNA. Follow the digested KCNA reports of their sojourn in the DPRK:

The Gaboonese President and his party arrived in the capital of Pyongyang on May 9 by special plane.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, cordially met the goodwill envoy of the Gabonese people at the airport.

Arriving together with President El Hadj Omar Bongo were Martin Bongo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and madame; Leon Auge, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party and Minister Delegate at the Presidency of the Republic in Charge of National Orientation, Civil Service and the Special Organs of the Party; Louis Gaston Mayila, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications; Bourdes Ogouliguende, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Minister of the Public Function and of the Administrative Reform, and madame; Boungouere, Member of the Central Committee of the Party and Director of the Cabinet of the President, and others.

Thousands of working people in the capital turned out to the airport to welcome El Hadj Omar Bongo and his entourage.

Present at the airport were Comrade Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Comrade Kong Hak Su and Comrade Hwang Jang Yop and other functionaries.

On hand were Ignace Imounga Vanet, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Gabon to our country, and madame and staffers of his embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives in Pyongyang.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with President El Hadj Omar Bongo when the latter alighted from the plane.

Lovely children presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and President El Hadj Omar Bongo and his entourage.

A function was held at the airport

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo when the latter alighted from the plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

in welcome of El Hadj Omar Bongo, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Gabon and President of the Republic of Gabon.

A grand banquet was arranged by President Kim Il Sung in the evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of President Bongo and madame. At the banquet President Kim Il Sung and President Bongo made speeches respectively.

Talks Held

Talks were held between President Kim Il Sung and President Bongo on May 10 and 11 in Pyongyang. At the talks, views were exchanged on the question of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of questions of common concern and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

On the evening of May 10, the song and dance story "Song of Paradise" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre in honour of the Gabonese President. That day members of the entourage of President Bongo visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition, the Institute of National Economy and the Pyongyang Metro.

Decorations Conferred

A ceremony for conferring the order of the Republic of Gabon upon President Kim Il Sung was held in Pyongyang on May 11. At the ceremony, President Bongo awarded the Order "Equatorial Star", the highest order of the Republic of Gabon, to President Kim Il Sung and the Order "Gabonese Merit" to his wife Kim Song Ae.

On the same day a ceremony for awarding the order of the DPRK to President Bongo was held in the capital. President Kim Il Sung awarded the DPRK Order of the National Flag First Class to President Bongo and the Order of Labour to Mme. Josephine Bongo.

The Gaboonese President and madame and their entourage watched the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" performed by students and children in Pyongyang at the Moranbong Stadium on the same day afternoon.

That day members of the entourage of the Gabonese President visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution. They also inspected the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

President Bongo and madame arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of May 11 in honour of President Kim Il Sung and his wife. The banquet passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

The Gaboonese President and madame left Pyongyang on May 12 by special plane after concluding their itinerary. President Kim Il Sung and his wife warmly saw off at the airport the goodwill envoy of the Gabonese people.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Guinea-Bissau President's Wife

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in company with Comrade Kim Song Ae, on May 3 received Mme. Lucette Cabral, wife of the President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was the party of Mme. Lucette Cabral—Carmen Pereira, Vice-President of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Henriqueta Gomes, Director of the Office of the Principal Commissariat of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Olga Teixeira, Deputy of the Municipality of Bissau; and Constantino Forreira, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Commissariat of State for Foreign Affairs.

Present there were Comrade Kang Ryang Uk and his wife, Comrade Ho Dam and personages concerned.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Mme. Lucette Cabral in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

French Action Com. Members

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 8 the delegation of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Guy Dupre, secretary general of the National Union of Scientific Research Workers of France and secretary general of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam was present there.

Yugoslav Art Troupe

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife received on May 8 the leading members and artists of the Abraxevic Art Troupe of Beograd, Yugoslavia, on a friendship visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Borislav Perkovic, head of the Abraxevic Art Troupe of Beograd, Yugoslavia, and its leading members and artists.

Comrades Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U and Ho Dam and personage concerned Li Chang Son were on hand.

Also present there were Vasiljski Tode, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, and his wife. (KCNA)

DPRK Solons Welcomed Here

The DPRK's first parliamentarian delegation headed by Deputy Hyon Chun Guk arrived in Tokyo, May 11. A grand welcome function was held at the Haneda Airport.

The delegation of the deputies group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hyon Chun Guk, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, arrived in Tokyo on the night of May 11 for a visit to Japan on the invitation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

The delegation was met at the Haneda Airport by Kuno Chuji, Liberal Democratic Member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and Antaku Tsunehiko, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives and General Secretary of the league; and representatives of different political parties and groupings embraced in the league including dietmen from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party, Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and New Liberal Club and Ichikawa Makoto, adviser of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, and many other public figures of Japan.

Chairman Han Duk Su and vice-Chairmen and department directors of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and leading functionaries of organizations and enterprises under Chongryun and hundreds of compatriots in Japan also turned out to the airport carrying flags of the DPRK.

On hand was the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Tokyo.

Li Gye Baek, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, joined the delegation as a member.

A grand welcome function for the delegation was held at the airport waiting room under the auspices of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Kuno Chuji, Chairman of the league, spoke first at the meeting.

Saying that representatives of Japanese political parties and groupings embraced in the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and broad public circles eagerly awaited the visit of the delegation of deputies group to Japan for it is the first political delegation of the DPRK ever to come to Japan, he welcomed the arrival of the delegation with warm friendship. This, he stressed, is an important event which will record a brilliant page in the histories of Japan and Korea.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun spoke at the meeting.

He was followed by head of the delegation Hyon Chun Guk.

There was a press conference after the meeting. Head of the delegation Hyon Chun Guk made public a statement upon its arrival in Japan and answered a number of questions put by Japanese reporters.

The DPRK delegation on the following day morning paid a courtesy call to Hori Shigeru, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at his official residence. Warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to Japan, Speaker Hori stressed the need to develop the friendship between Korea and Japan. And he wished the delegation a great success in promoting the mutual friendship. In this wake, the SPA delegation called at vice-Speaker Miyake Shoichi.

Also in the morning, the Korean deputies met Kuno Chuji, Chairman of the Japanese dietmen's league, and other leading members of the league at the Dietmen's Hall.

The SPA delegation in the afternoon visited the Central Headquarters of Chongryun located in the heart of Tokyo. The delegation was warmly welcomed by Chairman Han Duk Su and staffs.

A grand banquet was arranged in the evening by the dietmen's league at Hotel New Otani in Tokyo, in honour of the DPRK delegation.

Present there were all the members of the delegation and Chongryun Chairman Han Duk Su and some of its cadres. Among the Japanese at the banquet were Kuno Chuji and members of the supraparties dietmen's league, Socialist Party Chairman Narita Tomomi and Tokyo Governor Minobe Ryokichi were also invited to the banquet. There were prominent Japanese figures including 86 dietmen.

On the other hand, talks are being held between the SPA delegation and the Japanese dietmen's league on the renewal of the bilateral private trade agreement which expired at the end of 1976 and the conclusion of a private fishery agreement.

The DPRK delegation will stay here until May 20.

REUNIFICATION POLICY (7)

2. 5-Point Reunification Programme

(Continued from the previous issue)

The south Korean authorities have trampled underfoot the three principles of national reunification on which north and south Korea reached a complete agreement in the July 4, 1972 joint statement. In particular, Pak Jung Hi undisguisedly proclaimed the traitorous "two-Korea" policy in his "special foreign policy statement on the peaceful reunification" Jun. 23, 1973, at the instigation of the United States, calling for the separate admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations.

To cope with such a vicious move, President Kim Il Sung on the same day made public the famous five-point programme of national reunification at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the visiting Czechoslovak party and government delegation.

President Kim Il Sung explained the reunification programme as follows:

"When this proposal of ours for national reunification is put into practice—the proposal whose main content is to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south, realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south, convene a great national assembly composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and the south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the United Nations under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo—a great change will be brought about in accomplishing the historical cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement in conformity with the common aspirations of our people and the world people."

In the following, detailed explanations are made on each item of the programme.

I) TO REMOVE MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND EASE TENSION:

This is the most urgent task for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In a bid to remove the state of military confrontation between north and south Korea and to ease tension on the peninsula, the DPRK set forth the following concrete measures: (1) an end to military buildup and the arms race, (2) withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, (3) reduction of army and armament, (4) a stop to the introduction of weaponry from outside and (5) conclusion of a peace agreement.

As for the first item, the U.S. and the Seoul "regime" are desperately increasing their armed forces in south Korea, stressing the need to maintain the "balance of powers" on the peninsula. This forces the DPRK to augment its own armed forces to cope with a possible attack from the south. These mutual military buildup would lead to an endless arms race, and eventually a war.

Therefore, an immediate end should be put to military buildup and the arms race.

Regarding the second item, it must be noted that the U.S. troops in south Korea are the sole foreign troops remaining on the peninsula. The nuclear-armed U.S. forces are deployed along the southern Demilitarized Zone, ready to launch an attack on the north. Thus, American military presence in south Korea presents a grave threat to the DPRK and increases tension in Korea. With the backing of the 42,000-strong military strength, the United States has interfered in the Korean question. Consequently, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops is the prerequisite to the peace of the peninsula.

As for the third item, the DPRK proposed that each side reduce the armed forces to 100,000 or less. There is no need to compete with each other in the same nation.

In connection with the fourth item, it should be noted that the United States has been giving a huge amount of military aids to the Seoul "regime," and large quantities of latest U.S.-made weapons, including nuclear arms, are amassed there. In addition, Japan is replacing the U.S. in giving support to south Korea. These military commitments of the outside forces could cause the Seoul "regime" to ignite a reckless war. Therefore, such commitments should be terminated.

The last item is related to a peace treaty between Pyongyang and Washington.

A north-south peace agreement is aimed at realizing a durable and lasting peace in our country. So far there has been no legal framework between the north and the south to safeguard peace. Only such a framework would easily lead the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Seoul "regime" has persisted in opposing a bilateral peace agreement. On top of this, the puppet clique is eager to keep the U.S. troops indefinitely in the south, advancing arguments for a "non-aggression pact" aimed at maintaining the "status quo" under the American military presence there.

In view of this situation, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, Mar. 25, 1974, proposed to the U.S. Congress to conclude a peace treaty to replace the existing armistice agreement, as it is a temporary one which cannot guarantee a lasting peace.

The July 27, 1953 truce was agreed on between the DPRK and China on one side and the "UNC" under the command of the U.S. forces on the other. Then, south Korea refused to sign the agreement. So far, the U.S. forces have had the prerogative of command in south Korea. Therefore, the real parties concerned with the present peace-keeping mechanism in Korea are the DPRK and the U.S. Only when the U.S. signs a peace treaty with the DPRK and spontaneously pulls its troops out of south Korea, it can put an end to the dishonorable involvement in the Korean question and contribute to the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country.

Then, the Seoul "regime" will be bound to come out in the reunification dialogue. Thus, reunification will be accelerated by the Koreans themselves. It is natural that the Korean question should be left to the Koreans.

(To be continued)

Chongryun Claims "Seabed Pact" Invalid

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan May 10 railroaded the controversial "south Korea-Japan continental shelf pact" through the House of Representatives, despite opposition parties' stubborn resistance. In this connection, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a strongly-worded statement denouncing the outrageous action. The statement reads:

The Japanese government May 10 rammed the so-called "continental shelf pact" through the Lower House, in defiance of strong opposition from the Japanese and foreign public.

This proves that the Japanese government has been closely colluding with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to get the pact ratified by the current Diet session. This despicable collusion outrages the Japanese people as well as the Korean.

We brand it as a grave challenge to the peoples of Korea and Japan, and bitterly condemn the Japanese government.

The "continental shelf pact" is nothing but an illegal document produced as a result of the Seoul-Tokyo shady ties and, therefore, diametrically runs counter to the will and interests of the Korean and the Japanese people.

In particular, the pact is nothing but a traitorous and aggressive one designed to provide the seabed resources under the Korean territorial waters to the Japanese monopolies and broaden the way for Japan's reinvasion of south Korea. Furthermore, it will place an obstacle in the way of the reunification of our country and result in perpetuating its division.

This is why the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people declared the pact invalid and demanded an end to deliberation on the pact in the Diet.

The Japanese people in all walks of life also demand the pact be abrogated.

Nevertheless, the Japanese government has not lent ears to the fair Korean and Japanese public opinion and, finally, rammed the pact through the Lower House. It is because the Japanese government intends overtly to plunder the valuable seabed resources of our country and strengthen its collusion with south Korea, politically, economically and militarily, through the pact.

More serious is the fact that the Japanese government has been making every effort to get the Diet ratify the pact, hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which does not represent the Korean people at all.

The puppet clique did not hesitate to ask the Japanese government for the earlier ratification of the pact, clamouring about "separate development of the continental shelf" and "counter measures."

The Japanese government's active cooperation in Pak Jung Hi clique's treachery reveals what close ties they have.

We will never recognize the "continental shelf pact," nor do we consine at the aggressive moves of the Japanese government.

The question regarding the exploitation of the seabed resources under the southwest sea of our country is related to the question of national self-determination of the Koreans and their national resources. No people other than the Koreans are not entitled to dispose of them at will contrary to their interests and will.

We demand the Japanese government immediately abolish the "continental shelf pact" concluded with the south Korean puppet clique which is forsaken by the entire Korean people.

We will not discontinue our campaign against the pact.

We hope the people of the world, including the Japanese, desiring peace-to-people friendship and solidarity, will not spare their support for our just demands in future, too.

U.N. Mission Meets Press

NEW YORK (KCNA)—Acting permanent observer of our country at the United Nations called a press conference on May 3 in connection with the scheme of the Japanese government to get the Diet ratification of the illegal "south Korea-Japan agreement on the joint development of continental shelf."

Noting that the Japanese government railroaded the "agreement" through the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives a few days ago and is scheming to have it carried at the plenary session of the Diet, the acting permanent observer branded this as an infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and an open challenge to the entire Korean people.

Even if the Japanese government runs this illegal "agreement" through the Diet, the Korean people will never recognize it, he declared.

He warned that if the Japanese government recklessly force the ratification of the "agreement" it will bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Kim Dae Jung Enters Hunger-Strike

Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure now detained in Chinju prison, South Kyongsang Province, has been on a hunger strike since May 7 in protest against the fascist clique's political retaliation.

He is reported to have entered a hunger strike with a ten-point demand: to place no restrictions on the meeting with his families and acquaintances, permit him to receive medical treatment and stop interfering in his meeting with lawyer and placing him under special watch.

It is reported that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique moved the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" from Sodaemun prison in Seoul to different local prisons in late April to intensify the persecution of personages of all circles aspiring after democracy. And Kim Dae Jung was transferred to Chinju prison far away from Seoul on April 16.

Nationwide Network of Irrigations

Water is indispensable for human life. However, we are apt to forget the importance of water. The UN Conference on Water held from March 14 to 25 in Argentina made clear the troubles of countries suffering from droughts, floods and water pollution. A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended this conference. Kim Hyong Jin, head of the DPRK government delegation, made a speech at the conference and stressed that "the DPRK has become a country with perfect irrigation systems making the country immune to any drought or flood damage." This attracted the attention of the meeting.

A part of a nationwide network of irrigations

In the DPRK, the entire Party, the entire army and the entire people are striving to prevent drought damage due to the cold front.

The 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October put forward a five-point nature-remaking policy: (1) Irrigation of 400,000 hectare dry fields, (2) building of 150,000-200,000 hectares of terraced fields, (3) land adjustment and land amelioration, (4) forest reservation and water conservancy, and (5) reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland.

Of all these, emphasis is laid on the irrigation of non-paddy fields. One hundred hectares of non-paddy fields had been brought under irrigation by the end of March this year.

With the spring tilling season coming near, the DPRK is unfolding a nationwide water policy to prevent drought damage due to the cold front.

President Kim Il Sung stands in the van of this movement. President Kim Il Sung visited from April 8 to 20 North and South Pyongan provinces, the granaries of the DPRK, and gave on-the-spot guidance on utilizing underground water for non-paddy field irrigation.

As you know, the irrigation system of the DPRK is almost perfect and the country can harvest constant crops irrespective of droughts or long spells of rain. However, the President doesn't rest content with only the well-equipped irrigation system, but he has embarked upon developing underground water as a new water resource.

If underground water is used for non-paddy irrigation, the present irrigation system will be utilized more effectively, making it possible to economize on water as much as possible.

President Kim Il Sung also gave teachings in detail on water policy in the intermediate and mountainous areas—irrigation through pumps, reservoirs and sprinklers.

According to a report made at the Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held in Pyongyang on April 26, outlays for agriculture increased 1.7 times in this year's budget compared with last year's. Especially large outlays are expected to be made for the implementation of the five-point nature-remaking policy. This will make it possible to irrigate 200,000-250,000 hectares more of non-paddy fields.

The DPRK's measures to cope with drought damage due to abnormal weather are not temporary. For, the DPRK has given priority to irrigation for the past 30 years without imitating other countries' water policy.

Of the total acreage of 1,700,000 hectares, 1,100,000 hectares—700,000 hectares of paddy fields and 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields—are already irrigated.

Only 600,000 hectares of non-paddy fields in the intermediate and mountainous areas are still to be irrigated. However, irrigation of half this area is expected to implemented by the end of this year.

The total length of the nation's water channels is as long as the perimeter of the globe—about 40,000 kilometers. Of 100 hectares, 31 hectares are irrigated on an average—the highest rate in the world. Drainage pipes, totaling 1,460 kilometers in length, are laid to cope with a long spell of rain in summer.

In the mountainous East Sea areas, irrigation channels by pumps and drainage pipes are being built in consideration of specific local conditions.

In the DPRK, most of the plains are in the West Sea coast area. There flow relatively many rivers. However, as the area is a plateau 100-200 meters above sea level, it is not easy to draw water from rivers for irrigation.

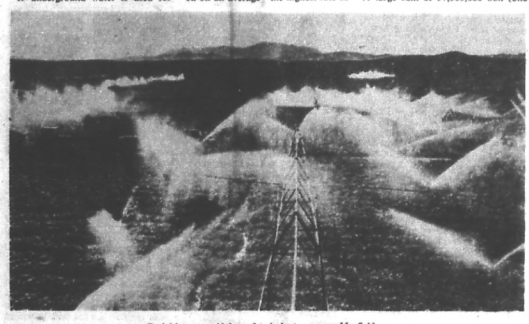
Under the 5-Year Plan from 1957 to 60 the DPRK strived to build "irrigation systems." A large sum of 97,500,000 *won* (one won is approximately 130 yen), which amounted to 45 per cent of the budget for agriculture, was invested in the construction work.

During this period, capital construction in agriculture was carried out at state expense and relatively small irrigation facilities were built at the expense of cooperative farms. As a result of nation-wide construction of irrigation facilities, irrigated fields increased from 360,000 hectares to 800,000 hectares. Paddy fields have become completely irrigated. Non-paddy field irrigation is also being promoted. Thus, the task of irrigation has been basically fulfilled.

The DPRK was hit by a drought in 1974, the most serious in 60 years. However, the country's per hectare rice output was 5.9 tons, the highest in the world, and the country produced over 7,000,000 tons of grain. Needless to say, the country's basically completed irrigation system made this possible.

Irrigation of paddy and non-paddy fields is a prerequisite for a "green revolution" and for comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

The DPRK's water ways are also used for the supply of drinking water, industrial water, for hydraulic generation, fish farming and so forth. Furthermore, the DPRK doesn't know the words "water pollution."



Sprinklers are widely used to irrigate non-paddy fields.

World-Wide Water Shortage

It is expected that the world population will reach 6.4 billions in 2000 A.D. In accordance with a drastic increase in the world population, the "food problem" will become serious. To supply this population with food, it is said, irrigated fields must be increased by 50 per cent in the coming 20 years.

The "water crisis" is not a future problem. Water resources in certain parts of the world have already begun to be exhausted due to water pollution and abnormal weather.

Two-thirds of the world population are not supplied with "safe" water. Twenty-five thousand people die every day due to water pollution.

According to data issued by the WHO (World Health Organization), the number of people who fall ill because of unhygienic water reaches 610 millions every year—200 million people die of toxoplasmosis, 250 million people, filaria and 160 million people, malaria.

A more serious problem is the water shortage. Last year, Europe was attacked by severe droughts. "Food uncertainty" prevailed in Europe.

France was attacked by the most serious drought since 1921, England was hit by the severest drought in 250 years and West Germany in 100 years. But any of these countries has no water policy to speak of.

Although England took emergency flood measures and decided to impose a fine of 400 pounds on those who violate the measures, it was not effective to alleviate the water shortage.

Water Shortage in S. Korea

The bitter cries that "it is difficult to get water even for boiling rice" and "we are dying of thirst" are ringing out from among the south Korean people these days.

Under the loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the people in the northern half of the Republic are enjoying a happy life, healthy and sound, drinking clean water all the year round. But the south Korean people are suffering from unbearable difficulties in their life due to the shortage of water caused by the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

As the junta who are engrossed only in squeezing even a penny more from the people have set up no water control system or water service establishments to speak of, the reservoirs for water supply throughout south Korea are sinking to the bottom. In Suwon of Kyonggi Province, the volume of water stored in the Kwanggyo reservoir, a major reservoir, had decreased to one third as of January 27. The Ryongudong reservoir in Sunchon City, South Cholla Province, has bared its bottom, with its storage of water dropped nearly to one tenth of the usual volume.

Many wells have dried in south Korea due to the severe drought this year which witnessed less than one tenth of the usual rainfall in the first quarter year.

More than 11,000 wells out of the over 21,000 in South Kyongsang Province dried up to the bottom already a few months ago. The remaining wells are also running dry.

The situation is no better in other parts of south Korea.

Owing to the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi junta of traitors applying themselves only to the extortion of the people, the few old water service establishments built scores of years ago in south Korea are left unrepaired and water mains and pipes were cracked frozen not infrequently. In Seoul alone they were broken at more than 200,000 places and water pumps went wrong more than 33,000 times last winter. In the local cities the situation is more deplorable.

In Seoul where big confusion was caused by the shortage of water on the New Year's day, water supply has now been suspended in 24 *dong*. In the city six to seven endless lines of buckets are always to be seen in front of every water faucet for common use.

In Pusan more than 500,000 citizens who use wells are suffering much from the shortage of drinking water. Water supply has long been cut drastically in Kwangju, Taegu, Inchon and many other cities.

In Tongyon county, South Kyongsang Province, the inhabitants of 15 islands are crying for water. There has been no supply of water for three months now.

For lack of drinking water, people are drinking even polluted water. In Talsong county, North Kyongsang Province, more than 20,000 people drink polluted water coming from a nearby factory. Many people use dirty water standing in the paddy fields as drinking water in Kohung county, South Cholla Province.

The shortage of water has sharply sent up the price of water in south Korea.

In Chungmu City, South Kyongsang Province, a drum of water is priced at 800-1,000 *won*. (one dollar is approximately 484 won)

Utterly unconcerned about such miserable situation, the Pak Jung Hi junta who had raised water-rate by an annual average of 28.2 per cent till last year from 1971 again raised it ten times in March.

Unless the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta is checked, the south Korean people cannot free themselves from the present misery.

(KCNA)

▶South Koreans are getting drinking water from a water wagon.

Hungnam Fertilizer Complex Boosts Output

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex (South Hamgyong Province), a leading fertilizer production centre of our country, are sharply boosting the output of fertilizers these days.

Well aware that a greater supply of fertilizers in time to the agricultural front will make it possible to overcome the influence of the cold front and help fly the flag of victory of the height of 8.5 million tons of grain, the workers are upping the daily fertilizer output over 20 per cent these days above the average daily result of March.

The workers and three-revolution team members there rationally reconditioned the compounding tower to raise its capacity 12 per cent and are expanding the production capacity of each production process.

During the Korean War the U.S. imperialists indiscriminately showered bombs and shells on the factory, 2-3 for each square metre of the building site of the factory.

When the war was brought to an end, the aggressors blared that "the factory was completely razed to the ground and it will be impossible to rehabilitate it even in 30 years."

The factory, however, rose again phoenix-like.

Along the line of the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy put forward by the great leader, the workers rebuilt the factory on a larger, modern scale than the former one in a brief period, two years, and started the production of fertilizers, shattering to pieces the arrogant announcement of the U.S. imperialists.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the complex more than 20 times and programmatic teachings on more than 200 occasions. He placed deep trust and expectation on the fertilizer producers, putting forward the proposition "Fertilizer is, to to speak, rice and rice, socialism."

The process of producing ammonium through the gasification of anthracite was built on the basis of the successes of Juche-based science and the completely automated urea fertilizer process and other new production processes based on latest science and technology have made their appearance.

Today the complex has turned into a reliable base for the chemicalisation of agriculture, a giant chemical industry base which annually produces 1 million tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, hundreds of thousands of tons of superphosphate fertilizer and more than 300 kinds of chemical goods.

(KCNA)

Fertilizer is massproduced to cope with the demand in agriculture. Photo shows a part of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in South Hamgyong Province.

159th Anniv. of Birth of Marx

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) May 5 dedicates an article headlined "Revolutionary Exploits of Marx Will Shine For Ever" to the 159th anniversary of birth of Karl Marx, the great leader and teacher of the world working class.

The article says:

Carrying on his activities in the historic era when capitalism which rapidly developed in Europe was disclosing its inner contradictions, Marx founded Marxism, the revolutionary theory of the working class, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the revolutionary situation of Europe and experiences of the working class movement at that time and the advanced ideas of mankind and the achievements of science.

Marxism is a scientific doctrine which came into being as a reflection of the class liberation and interests of the working class.

Marx was the first to discover dialectical materialism at a time when the working class appeared in the arena of history as an independent revolutionary force. And on this basis he turned socialism from dream into science by scientifically expounding the inevitability of the fall of capitalism, the triumph of socialism and communism and the historic mission of the working class.

In particular, Marx advanced a new idea of proletarian dictatorship by developing the theory of the class struggle and taught that the task of the proletarian revolution is to destroy the old state machinery.

With the founding of Marxism, the revolutionary theory of the working class, the world working class came to clearly realize its historic mission and to be armed with the law of the development of society and the theory of the class struggle.

Marx not only founded the theory of scientific communism but also actively fought to combine it with the working class movement.

Indeed, the life of Marx was run through with the struggle for the emancipation of the working class and the oppressed people of the world and Marxism founded by him has become a militant banner powerfully inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the working class against exploitation and subjugation by capital and for the building of a new society.

For more than 100 years since the founding of Marxism up to this day, epochal changes have taken place in the world history and the looks of the world have radically changed.

The article goes on:

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Juche idea, a great revolutionary idea, reflecting the requirements of the era of independence, a new era in the development of human history and the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader, is the revolutionary world outlook of the working class of our era and the most correct guiding compass leading the revolution and construction along the straight path of victory.

The revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung give comprehensive answers to all the new problems arising in the struggle for national liberation and class liberation, in the building of socialism and communism and in the world revolution.

The Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, is winning victory and is being brilliantly embodied in an allround way in our country. It is forcefully leading the working class and revolutionary people in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction.

We will bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country and creditably achieve the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism by vigorously advancing, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We will as ever unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the world working class and firmly unite with the peoples of all countries of the world who advocate independence and stubbornly fight against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism and communism, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Ever victorious is the revolutionary cause of our people who are stoutly fighting under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

(KCNA)

News in Brief

Apr. 27

* Kim Byong Ho, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid a farewell call on Egyptian President Mohamed Anwar El Sadat prior to his departure for home.

Apr. 30

* A calisthenics team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang by plane to participate in the international calisthenics competitions in Bulgaria.

* Li Jang Hwa has been appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea.

May 2

* DPRK Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi met the delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Doki Chiyuki, director of the international bureau of Trade Unions of Japan, and had a friendly talk with it.

May 3

* A Japan-Korea friendship youth delegation headed by Takaya Minoru, chief of the "society for the study of the Juche idea" of Tokyo youth, Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK.

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Chu Chang Jun left Pyongyang by plane to attend the World Peace Conference of Builders to be held in Poland.

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK recently issued a decree appointing O Man Sok as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Argentina.

* Macias Nguema Biyogo Negguendong, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, some time ago received Pak Sung Hak, Ambassador of the DPRK to Equatorial Guinea.

* Kim Bong Un was recently appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Chad.

(KCNA)

Press Comments

41st Founding Anniv. of Ass'n for Restoration of Fatherland

Dailies in Pyongyang on May 5 dedicate articles to the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in our country, by the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung on May 5, 1936.

An article of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) is headlined: "Historic Event in Building Up More Firmly Forces of Korean Revolution."

It says:

The founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) was a brilliant embodiment of the original anti-Japanese national united front policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a great fruit bearer of the far-reaching plan of the respected and beloved leader for the restoration of the fatherland.

By founding the ARF, the great leader brilliantly solved the question of building up the internal revolutionary forces, one of the fundamental questions arising in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution.

He also made public the "10-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and its inaugural declaration and rules personally worked out by him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland according to the unanimous, ardent desire of the Korean people.

Thus came into being the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a permanent anti-Japanese national united front organisation with a unitary programme and rules and original organisational guidance system based on the principle of democratic centralism. The ARF was the first one of its kind in history.

The founding of the ARF played a great part in accelerating the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a party.

Land Law

The Seventh Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly adopted the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and decided to put it in force as from June 1 this year. In this connection Rodong Sinmun May 6 carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Land Law, a Programme of Land Construction, Promulgated by the Great Leader."

The editorial says:

At the session the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly explained the necessity of establishing the land law, the revolutionary and popular character of the land law and its essential demands and all problems of principle arising in implementing the law and earnestly taught that all the state organs, cooperative farms and the entire people should strictly observe it. The programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved leader and the law elaborated by him are a grand militant programme which clearly indicates the way to consolidate and develop socialist landownership established in our country and energetically carry on the remaking of land and land conservation and administration in conformity with the requirements of socialist and communist construction; these are an inspiring banner which arouses the entire Party members and working people of our country to land construction for the eternal prosperity of the country.

By fixing the socialist landownership of our country and defining the orientation and principles of its development, the land law firmly guarantees by law the revolutionary means of using our land permeated with the blood of revolutionary forerunners only for the happiness and interests of the working people and achieving the complete victory of socialism and realizing the cause of communism in the field of landownership.

The land law also stipulates that the work of remaking land and harnessing nature should be carried on strictly in accordance with the general program of land construction and define in detail the principles of working out the general program of land construction and its content. This makes it possible to rationally develop and use land and natural resources in step with the development of the national economy and the promotion of the people's welfare and run the nation's economy as a whole in a planned way.

(KCNA)

Omura Detention Defacto Jail

A thorough investigation of the Omura Detention Camp was made for the first time by a 14-member Japanese investigation commission since it was set up in 1950. The members unanimously said that a prison term is set for a criminal in jail but no Korean detained there know when they will be set free.

The Omura Detention Camp is not so familiar to the Japanese people at large, but gives a dark impression on Koreans here who have a hatred for it.

The detention house is an "H"-shaped, two-storeyed ferro-concrete building. It is located in Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, facing Omura Bay. There are now 102 Koreans including eight females detained in the building, 27 of whom have been detained there for more than one year. They live away from the ordinary people, in the detention house which is surrounded by five meters high walls on all sides. The officials keep a close watch on them through television cameras on watch towers in the four corners. Needless to say, Koreans detained in the detention camp lead a miserable life as if they were in prison.

Detained Koreans' Condition

The Omura Detention Camp is also called the "Korean detention house." There is another detention camp in Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, which is for foreigners other than Koreans. The Omura Detention Camp is located in a more out-of-the-way place than that in Yokohama, and the Koreans detained there are given worse treatment. It should be said that the Japanese authorities treat poor Koreans detained at Omura Detention Camp who were produced as a result of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea. This investigation was of great significance as it is an Inquiry into part of the actual conditions in the detention house.

The investigation commission met 14 Koreans detained at the detention camp. They demanded that the Japanese government retract their deportation orders.

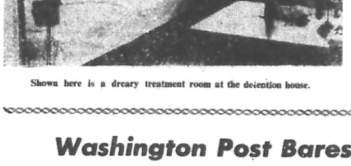
Brothers Jae Jong Wang (23) and Jae Jong Chol(21) were born in Japan and lived until they were in the first year of a junior high school and in the first year of a junior high school when their parents divorced. Their father died one year after they went to south Korea with him. They reentered Japan, counting on their mother in Osaka for help, because they had no place to go to in south Korea. They have been being detained for three years and 11 months.

Kim Po Chang, aged 33, who reentered Japan in 1965 to meet his mother has been in detention for 10 months.

Kim Su Ho, aged 35, reentered Japan in 1968 to meet his father, has stayed there for over two years.

There is no difference in circumstances between the above-mentioned Koreans and Kim Song Gyu, Won Dae Jin, Jong Pyong Ho and Mun Song Ha.

The Japanese authorities are trying to treat 102 Koreans detained at Omura Detention Camp as illegal entrants.



Shown here is a dreary treatment room at the detention house.

The first investigation of the Omura Detention Camp was made on Apr. 18.

Detention before Deportation

Koreans who are given deportation orders in violation of the "Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance" are detained at Omura Detention Camp before they get on board a repatriation ship. Thus, Koreans who illegally entered Japan and were condemned to a heavier penalty than "detention" for violation of the "Alien Registration Law," insane persons, poor persons and those who did actions harmful to Japanese interests and public security, are also detained. When a Korean here is given a deportation order by the Japanese Justice Minister, he is detained at Omura Detention Camp before he is deported to south Korea.

About 15,000 Koreans were deported to south Korea from 1950 to the end of 1976.

It is natural from the standpoint of humanity that the Japanese authorities should retract their deportation orders according to the desire of those who returned home temporarily or entered Japan after the termination of World War II and who had lived in Japan since prewar days. In addition, they had lived with their families in Japan for a long time. The Japanese authorities must meet the demand of Koreans here all the more, because they are victims of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea.

"Shiina Memo" Designed to Control Koreans Here

Quite a few Koreans had their deportation orders suspended by the court from the standpoint of humanity, because they had no intention to flee and their identity was proved during their long stay in Japan.

However, some of those who had their deportation orders suspended by the court, are detained at Omura Detention Camp. The number has rapidly increased of late since the "Shiina memo" was handed to the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Those who violated criminal or penal laws, are released after serving out their sentences. Nevertheless, those who had lived in Japan since prewar days, are detained at Omura and deported to south Korea on grounds of being ex-convicts, after they serve out their sentences for violation of criminal or penal laws.

It is intolerable to any sensible person that the Japanese authorities should deport to south Korea a large number of Koreans here who have served out their sentences.

The Japanese authorities treat badly the Koreans detained at Omura Detention Camp for a long time, as if they were sentenced to indefinite prison terms.

It is natural from the standpoint of protecting human rights that the Japanese people should ask their government to release on parole the detained Koreans who have good sureties and have no intention to flee.

Harsh Suppression Of Human Rights

The Japanese authorities, however, are infringing on the human rights of Koreans detained there far from releasing them on parole, defying the opinion of the honest-minded Japanese people.

The case in point is the fact that the detained persons who have "Korean nationalities," are forced to meet a south Korean consul and to accept "ROK nationality."

The Japanese authorities are leaving no stones unturned to trick Koreans detained there into withdrawing the accusation against their deportation orders, saying that they will release them on parole if they withdraw the accusation against their deportation orders. According to Koreans detained there, two persons were deceived by the promise of release on parole and were deported to south Korea after withdrawing their accusations.

This means that the withdrawal of an accusation leads to deportation. The promise of release on parole is a bait used by the Japanese authorities to deceive Koreans detained there and deport them to south Korea.

No small number of persons detained there have fallen ill due to mental sufferings and bad treatment by the officials. Kim Po Chang said that the doctor didn't talk him the name of his disease last September when he spitted blood with pain in his esophagus.

No persons detained there had ever informed people outside of the unhuman living condition in the detention house before the first investigation team visited there. All letters are censored there in order to stop any letters describing the actual conditions of the detention camp. Of course, letters from outside are not often given to the addressees.

Their treatment in the detention house is so bad that many persons think that they would rather be deported to south Korea than be detained there for a long time. It is not permissible from the standpoint of humanity and human rights to detain long for no reason those who had suspension of their deportation orders decided.

Koreans detained at Omura Detention Camp are those who had lived in Japan in prewar days and entered Japan to meet their families, from whom they were separated as a result of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea.

The Japanese authorities should take proper steps to enable the Koreans detained at Omura Detention Camp to lead a happy life with their families in Japan as they desire.

383rd MAC Meet Held
DPRK Rejects Incident as Frame-up

PANMUNJOM, May 9 (KCNA)—The 383rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on May 9.

At the meeting, major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, denounced the enemy side for kicking up a row after faking up a non-existent "incident" and lodged a strong protest with it against the ceaseless criminal acts it has committed against our side in violation of the armistice agreement and called it to account for them.

The senior member of our side denounced the enemy's propaganda about the so-called "incident" which allegedly occurred on May 3 last as an out-and-out fabrication cooked up by the south Korean puppet clique. None of our military personnel crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the enemy side's area, much less fired at the south Korean puppet soldiers, he stated.

Noting that the south Korean puppet clique are kicking up a frantic racket against our side after cooking up a fictitious incident, he declared: This is intended to cover up the ceaseless criminal acts committed in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement, to increase tension with a view to justifying the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and invent a pretext to detain them in south Korea, mollify world public opinion denouncing their keen opposition and flagrant infringement upon human rights in south Korea and to divert the attention of the world people elsewhere.

Though the enemy has kept on violating the armistice agreement, we have so far exercised patience, calling no meeting out of our good intention, he added.

According to the senior member of our side, the south Korean puppet clique committed ever since the last meeting of the Military Armistice Commission over 160 cases of firings against our side and perpetrated criminal acts of introducing heavy weapons into the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone on more than 230 occasions in flagrant violation of the armistice agreement.

The south Korean puppet clique have sent military aircraft into the air over several places in the DMZ on 49 occasions to carry out reconnaissance activities and committed a total of 9,100 cases of such criminal acts as to illegally bring their combatants with automatic weapons and military personnel without wearing designated insignia into the DMZ.

The total number of such diversified criminal acts committed by the enemy in the southern portion of the DMZ and the MAC Headquarters area during the period from October 7 last year to April 30 this year amounts to 10,580 odd cases.

The senior member of our side pointed out that the enemy has introduced into south Korea large quantities of new-type combat equipment and is conducting bombing exercise by mobilizing even "B-52" strategic bombers based in Guam Island. He denounced the enemy side for having conducted some time ago the large-scale ground, naval and air forces "joint operation exercise" simulating an attack upon the DPRK together with the south Korean puppet army by bringing into south Korea the U.S. marine corps unit and its air unit from Okinawa.

He stressed: all the facts show that the enemy is acting contrary to its words about "peace" and "ease of tension."

He stated that in order to remove tension and maintain and consolidate peace in our country today, an immediate end must be put, among others, to the enemy's indiscreet military provocations and war manoeuvrings against the northern half of the Republic.

A grave situation will be created if the south Korean puppet clique continue the reckless play with fire and hostile acts against our side, he stated.

At the meeting the senior member of our side strongly protested the enemy side for its various criminal acts being committed against our side in the joint security area, calling it to account for them.

According to his statement, since the beginning of this year, the enemy side's guard personnel have been frequently committing provocative acts of threatening security in the JSA by introducing armed personnel in excess of the prescribed number.

They threw stones at our security personnel, and made gestures of threatening them with clubs and fists, he added, and went on:

Not only that, the enemy side's guards have been insulting our side's personnel by behaving themselves in a scurrilous manner.

What is more serious is that the enemy side's security guards have been committing provocative acts of mocking our personnel by crossing and recrossing the MDL in the presence of our personnel as they showed no reaction to their provocations.

Our senior member pointed out that the enemy side's security guards committed various provocative acts on 150 occasions during the period from December 17 last year to April 3 this year and on 100 odd occasions in March and April this year alone.

He stressed: It is, in fact, attributable to the patient efforts on the part of our security personnel that there has been up to now no clash in the JSA.

He stressed: it is clear to everybody that if the enemy side's guard personnel do not stop but continue committing provocative acts, it will cause a dangerous situation that will only result in unexpected conflicts between both sides.

He strongly demanded the enemy side take effective measures so that the enemy's guards active in the JSA may not commit reckless provocative acts, and strictly implement the supplementary agreements reached between both sides on changing the security order.

U.S.-south Korea joint operation exercises are being conducted along the Military Demarcation Line.

There is a sharp rise in the frequency of U.S.-south Korea military exercise.

Washington Post Bares Agnew-Pak Tong Son Unison

Jack Anderson, an American columnist of the US. disclosed a new fact in his article to the Washington Post on May 10 that Pak Tong Son, a controversial figure in the influence-peddling to the Captiol Hill, planned an international business deals in the Mid East, having a joint venture with former US vice-President Spiro Agnew. Follows the reprint from the Washington Post.

A Washington odd couple, Spiro Agnew and Tongson Park, have quietly teamed up in London.

Agnew was drummed out of the vice-presidency in 1973, and Park fled from a Justice Department investigation three years later—the former for allegedly accepting bribes, the latter for allegedly paying bribes.

They have now combined their talents in pursuit of international business deals. Park's private papers contain cryptic references to joint Agnew-Park ventures in the Middle East.

We have also established that Agnew has received messages at the Korean entrepreneur's London office. On at least one occasion, Park personally accepted a telephone message for the former Vice President.

More specifically, an elusive businessman named Sami Shamoon has sent joint cables to Agnew and Park about a steel venture in Iran.

One cable, dated Nov. 25, 1975, assured the odd couple that the Iranian steel business "will grow very big since 100,000 residential flats coming up only in Teheran. With dams and other projects, steel construction is extremely and definitely vast. If you agree, we can have a joint venture together."

In a separate cable, an aide advised Tongsun Park of a Shamoon cable "addressed to both you and Governor S.A. as a most urgent and important message." It is clear from other evidence that the mysterious "Governor S.A." is Spiro Agnew, who was once governor of Maryland.

Park's private records also tell of bulk yarn deals in Iran. A travel itinerary indicates that Agnew, Park and Shamoon made at least one business trip together to New York City. And Agnew's name crops up in other Park documents.

Our attempts to get an explanation of the Agnew-Park connection from the principals were fruitless. We were told that both men were out of the country. We tried to reach Agnew through Pathlite, Inc., a Maryland firm that lists him as its president. All our questions were answered with a polite "no comment."

Park's American company, Pacific Development, Inc., had no telephone. We tried Park at a London number provided by one of our sources. The phone was answered "Eastern Navigation," but we were told Park was not there. We also traced the mysterious Sami Shamoon to London, but he has an unlisted number.

13 US Congressmen Involved In Bribing Case

Earlier, April 27 The Washington Post reported—the Justice Department has concrete, tangible evidence that at least 13 members of Congress helped in the lobbying efforts of south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son.

According to the paper, the congressional help allegedly involved intervening with government agencies, lobbying congressmen, approaching officials of foreign governments, promoting the interests of businesses in which Pak was involved and giving him information normally restricted to government channels.

The paper said Pak spent between $500,000 and 1 million in cash a year on campaign contributions, gifts and lavish entertaining to influence congressional action on legislation affecting south Korea.

While no firm list has been drawn of congressmen under investigation, those believed under the greatest scrutiny are former representatives Edwin Edwards, now Governor of Louisiana, Cornelius E. Gallagher, Richard T. Hanna, William E. Minshall, and Otto E. Passman, and current Rep. Robert L. Leggett, The Washington Post said.

The paper adds several congressmen to those who allegedly received favors from Pak.

It identified the new additions as the late Sen. Allen J. Ellender, former Senator Jack Miller, now a judge of the US Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; former Sen. Joseph Montoya, former representatives David Pryor, now Governor of Arkansas; Nick Galifianakis, and Seymour Halpern, and current Rep. John J. McFall.

S. Korea's Approved Textbook Scandal

As already reported, the truth of the large-scale scandal called approved textbook scandal in which the puppet clique and villainous publishers pocketed a stupendous amount of money has recently been revealed more saliently to invite stronger criticism and condemnation of the south Korean people and public circles.

According to data revealed, the puppet clique gave the three approved textbook printing stock companies operated by over 100 publishers the permission to print textbooks for middle and high school students so that they could reap an enormous profit and received sizable payments from the latter.

Officials of the puppet ministry of education induced the publishers to sell the textbooks at a price treble the production cost. Moreover they revised some of their contents at the turn of each school term, compelling the students to abandon their old textbooks and buy new ones.

In this way the publishers squeezed hundreds of thousands of millions of won from the students every year and lined their own pockets.

The puppet clique were paid an exorbitant amount of bribes by these publishers for their help in making such a huge profit.

Five million-6 million won went into the pockets of the department "directors" of the puppet ministry of education, to say nothing of the puppet "minister" and "vice-ministers" of education. Its "section chiefs" received 2 million-3 million won and its "subsection chiefs" 1 million-2 million won. And they were paid 0.3 million-1 million won by these publishers on each new year's day and mid-autumn festival.

Officials of the puppet national taxation office and other puppet government offices are also reported to have been involved in this scandal and receives bribes.

Exposing this vice, a south Korean publication termed it "the scandal of an unprecedented scale."

Reunification Forum (16)
Popular Dialogue for Reunification

(Continued from the previous issue)

The "patriotic charter for democracy" was issued in Seoul on Feb. 22 when the "supreme court" sentenced opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, former "president" Yun Bo Son and 16 other dissidents to prison terms ranging from one to five years in connection with the publication of the March 1 manifesto.

Yun Bo Son, defendant in the "March 1 manifesto" case and signatory to the "patriotic charter for democracy" had this to say: "...we are not guilty. The court of truth, the court of conscience, the court of people and the court of history will declare in the not distant future that we were right. What we demanded in the declaration for democracy and national salvation is the full restoration of democracy, an independent economic system, the dignity of the state, national unity, peace efforts for national reunification etc. There was and is no change in my conviction that this is the only way for the nation to live."

The "patriotic charter for democracy" says that to fight for democracy, for the independence of the nation and for national reunification is the greatest task of all people today.

National reunification is the question to be settled by the 50 million Korean people themselves in an atmosphere where the people at large can discuss the question of reunification on the principle of democracy.

Reunification by People

As a matter of fact, Pak Jung Hi has all power to deal with the question of reunification in south Korea under the "yushin" system. The "yushin" constitution makes the "president" responsible for the "peaceful reunification of the country" and provides for a "national conference for reunification" as an "organ nominated by the people, which is to assume a sacred mission to realize national reunification." This means that the "national assembly" is not in a position to discuss and decide the policy for national reunification.

The "election law of members of the national conference for reunification" says as follows: "No one (including political parties and public organizations) shall engage in actions either for or against the candidates during the period of the election campaign."

In a word, no political activity is allowed even during the "election campaign."

The election law forbids any political parties or public organizations to give support to a candidate for the "national conference for reunification." No speech is permitted against Pak Jung Hi or against the democrats or opposition parties. In addition, no political party member is not qualified to be a candidate for the "national conference for reunification." What can we call the members but Pak Jung Hi's offshoot or his henchmen?

It is out of question that no serious discussions will be held at the "national conference" in deciding on the policy for reunification.

Wrecker of Dialogue

The only way to realize the peaceful reunification of the country is by conducting a dialogue between the north and the south. The "government"-level dialogue has so far been held between the north and the south but a people's level north-south dialogue has not been realized yet. Significantly, the south Korean side has never expressed the democratic will of the people and their aspirations after national reunification at the north-south dialogue.

People's opinion is the most important factor for promoting the peaceful reunification of the home country through a dialogue between the north and the south.

The Committee on International Relations of the U.S. Senate made public in February 1973 a report entitled "South Korea and the Philippines—November 1972," which sums up the survey during the committee members' stay in Seoul right after the Pak Jung Hi junta declared the so-called "October revitalization."

The report explained the reason why the Pak Jung Hi junta proclaimed "emergency decrees" to enforce the "October revitalization." It disclosed that most sources close to the Seoul "regime" pointed out that everything stemmed from Pak Jung Hi's desire to prolong his remaining days as long as possible.

The south Korean side proposes a dialogue, quoting issues in the so-called "June 23, 1973 special statement" aimed at perpetuating "two Koreas" and actually banning public discussions on the question of reunification. This shows clearly the sinister intention of Pak Jung Hi to play tricks on the south Korean people.

A true north-south dialogue should be conducted by representatives of the people who are set on promoting national reunification.

The "declaration for democracy and national salvation," the "patriotic charter for democracy" and the democratic forces of south Korea as well as the northern half ardently demand a peaceful dialogue between the north and the south. It is the most important duty for the Korean nation to do everything in its power to realize this dialogue.

(To be continued)

Families of Democratic Declaration Signers Issue Message

On April 1 families of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made public a declaration at a meeting of Christians held in Seoul in the name of the Family's Association of Prisoners of Conscience.
The declaration clarified their pledge to fight and stressed that "gone are the days when human conscience was treated with contempt." "We will roundly expose all manner of political persecution which we are facing and will face in the future," it added.
Present at the meeting were Kong Dok Gwi, wife of former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son and Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, and other families.
Prior to the meeting, a "message to those who love freedom and peace" was made public on March 22 in the name of the Family's Association of Prisoners of Conscience.
In the message the "families" said that the fundamental purpose of U.S. troops in south Korea would cause further suppression of the people along with a strengthening of the dictatorship.
Follows the full text of the message:

We are the families of Korean prisoners of conscience. Our husbands, sons, and daughters are now in prison. We believe that our suffering, as well as that of our husbands, sons, and daughters is not only our suffering, but a part of the suffering of all the people in this country.

Though our sons, daughters, and husbands are in prison because they courageously spoke out of conscience we have never despaired because as we repeat their cries we are consoled. The fact that you, who truly love freedom and peace, support us convinces us that our suffering is not in vain.

It is unfortunate that those people who are protecting the dictatorship of the Korean government are saying that the violation of human rights can be justified in the name of national security.

We are certain that no one will believe this propaganda.

The fundamental purpose of stationing U.S. troops in Korea will cause further suppression of the people along with a strengthening of the dictatorship. Therefore, at this time when the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea is being discussed, it is essential that democracy should be realized as it is the only way to guarantee basic human rights and human life, and to accomplish the true unity of the people. This is the only way for the history of the peninsula to follow in order to realize peace and national unification.

Those people who claim that there are no violations of human rights in Korea are lying. They are the ones who shut their eyes to the truth. If there is no evidence for claiming violation of human rights, why are Kim Dae Jung and Kim Chi Ha, along with priests, pastors, members of the intelligentsia, and students now under arrest?

We believe that the issue of human rights in this country can only be resolved with the realization of perfect democracy. For this reason our activities will not cease on the day when our husbands, sons and daughters are released. We will continue our activities, accusing and witnessing, until human dignity is respected and a democratic society which guarantees basic human rights is accomplished.

We will always be with you who love freedom and peace and who endeavor to realize the common good of mankind and true world peace.

March 17th, 1977, Family's Association of Prisoners of Conscience in Korea

Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" Seoul Bureau Closed

The south Korean authorities May 4 forcibly closed the Seoul bureau of the Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun," banned the distribution of the paper and "ordered" its Seoul correspondents to leave south Korea.

They committed this outrageous act on the plea that the Japanese paper was "unfair" and "prejudiced" for the mere reason that it praised the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the Executive Managing Editor of "Yomiuri Shimbun" praised the DPRK during his staying there, the south Korean puppets took issue with it and tried to wrest an "apology" from it. After their shameless demand was ignored, they closed the Seoul bureau of the paper by force and stopped its distribution in south Korea.

This was the third shut-down of the bureau. The previous shut-downs took place in Sep. 1972 and Aug. 1973 because the paper had praised the socialist system of the DPRK and slandered human rights violation in south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Closing

Papers published in the DPRK May 5 carried commentaries denouncing the south Korean authorities for despicable act of closing the bureau.

In a commentary headed "Dastardly Act of Those Who Fear the Truth," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says:

The pressmen and publications should report the truth as it is. This is their mission publicly recognised by the international community and their inviolable elementary right.

The act of the south Korean puppets is an outright attack on unbiased world public opinion and a frantic attempt to bar the daily growing influence of the DPRK and deliver themselves from international isolation.

The south Korean puppets are getting more frantic these days in their scheme to tide over their crisis at home and abroad by slandering the DPRK and resorting more viciously to the "anti-communist" intrigues.

As the reality of the DPRK is honestly reported and made known to the people at home and abroad, the south Korean puppets are going off into frenzy to prevent this.

Ever since the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique seized the puppet power at the point of bayonet, they have harshly cracked down upon the press and viciously suppressed even foreign correspondents and publications to prevent the successes made by the DPRK in socialist construction and its sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country from being known to the south Korean people and to hold in check the courageous struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and the reunification of the country.

The south Korean puppet clique's recent outrage against the Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun" was an extension of such pressgag in south Korea. This is a criminal act which can be committed only in south Korea, the worst graveyard of human rights and the press in the world.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately trying to seek a way out in further intensifying the "anti-communist" fascistization, while sealing up the unbiased press within and without.

But, the south Korean puppets' act against the "Yomiuri Shimbun" will only elicit stronger denunciation of the south Korean people, the Japanese people and the rest of the world people and unbiased world public opinion and further isolate themselves at home and abroad, the commentary says in conclusion. (KCNA)

Tass Commentary

The Soviet Tass News Agency on May 4 denounced the "decision" of the south Korean puppet clique to close the Seoul bureau of Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun."

It pointed out that this "step" of the south Korean authorities was taken after the Executive Managing Editor of "Yomiuri Shimbun" made favourable comment on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which he visited some time ago.

This "step" of the south Korean authorities shows that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is applying the gag on the press even to foreign correspondents, while harshly suppressing the democratic movement of the south Korean people, Tass said.

Editorial on Pak's May 16 Military Coup D'etat

Sixteen years have elapsed since the May 16, 1961, coup d'etat by Pak Jung Hi-led military junta. The military take-over prevented the growing south Koreans' struggle for the reunification of the divided country, which was kicked off by the April 19 Popular Uprising in the previous year.

Korea has suffered the national tragedy of territorial division for more than 30 years even after her liberation from 36-year colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists.

The present "regime" of south Korea is an anti-popular fascist military one, cooked up by a coup d'etat under the patronage of the U.S. It is a puppet regime dually subjugated to the U.S. and Japanese. Therefore the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is unable to represent the will of the entire Korean people and is not supported by the Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The military fascist dictatorship established in south Korea is a product of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and war, faithfully serving it."

After the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique usurped power at the bayonet-point they converted south Korea into fascist society.

They set up the "Central Intelligence Agency" and increased and strengthened suppressive organs in order to maintain their power indefinitely. Nevertheless, they fabricated fascist evil laws such as the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law" and completely deprived the south Korean people of all democratic rights and freedoms and suppressed the people demanding the reunification of the fatherland. Thus, in south Korea, around 260 political parties and mass organizations were ordered disbanded, about 1,200 newspapers and publishing houses were ordered closed and over 10,100 people were arrested and put in prison.

Particularly the Pak clique allowed the south Korean people to be subordinated to the U.S. and Japan and paved the way for Japan's reinvasion of south Korea, by concluding the traitorous "ROK-Japan treaty" in disregard of the resolute opposition of the south Korean people.

The fascist junta set up the "yushin (revistalization) system" after the proclamation of "extraordinary martial law" in 1972 in order to maintain their dictatorial regime, which was shaking owing to its denunciation and rejection by the south Korean people. Also the fascist clique issued "emergency decrees" in succession and arrested many democratic figures, students, clergymen and journalists and put them to torture and killed them.

The Pak Jung Hi military junta openly committed medieval brutalities such as the kidnapping of 20 south Koreans in West Germany in 1967, the fabrication of the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "Kim Dae Jung abduction case."

In particular, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique infringed upon the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement based on the three principles for the reunification of the fatherland, proposed by President Kim Il Sung, sabotaged the dialogue between the north and the south, which has been under way because of the sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thus they went so far as to hatch plots to perpetuate "two Koreas."

The Pak Jung Hi junta carried out false propaganda on the basis of the non-fictitious existent threat of "southward invasion from the north" and further intensified the military system for the maintenance of their dictatorial power. They are not only making frantic efforts for the "modernization" of puppet army but also against the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Moreover, they actively participated in a new Asia policy of the U.S. to strengthen the military alliance with the Japanese militarists.

The "collusion between the 'ROK' and Japan" and the "briber of U.S. Congressmen and Japanese Dietmen" which are now denounced by the world public, are the necessary results of the pursuit of dirty aims by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Nevertheless the Carter Administration hesitates to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea in spite of his election pledge and is continuously giving military aid to the dictatorial regime even though the U.S. Administration has proclaimed "foreign policy for human rights."

We demand that the U.S. and Japanese governments stop military and economic aid to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and discontinue schemes to create "two Koreas."

Since the liberation our country has been divided for more than 30 years and is in a tense situation. A war may be break out any time. The root cause of this precarious situation there is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and the Pak Jung Hi junta in power under the patronage of the U.S.

The south Korean people know that the reunification of their divided homeland would never been realized under the Pak Jung Hi "regime." This is why south Korean people have struggled for the democratization of their society and for the overthrow of Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The Pak Jung Hi junta should resign at once from power.

At the same time the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should discontinue their aid to the dictator of south Korea and stop schemes against the reunification of Korea.

Koreans in U.S. Take United Action, Issue Declaration

The "Joint Movement for Democracy in South Korea," an anti-Pak Jung Hi fighting organisation of compatriots of south Korean origin in the United States, took their first united action against the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the democratisation of south Korean society in Washington some time ago, according to the "Sinhan Minbo," a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

The compatriots of various sections in the United States who participated in this united action adopted a "declaration of Koreans overseas for democracy" outlining their future tasks to expand and develop their rightful struggle.

The "declaration of Koreans overseas for democracy" stated that the Koreans residing abroad will rise up in the democratic struggle to cope with the present crisis in south Korea. It said:

Pak Jung Hi, an officer of the Japanese army who was loyal to the Japanese Empire during the Second World War, has for the 16 years of his office become more dependent on Japan with every passing day and led the country to south Korea-Japan fusion for the extension of the days of the one-man dictatorship "power." Its economy dependent on that of Japan, south Korea is at last wriggling in agony as an economic colony of Japan, and the Pak "regime," accordingly, is manipulated in the interests of Japan, politically and diplomatically.

Pak Jung Hi abuses for the suppression of the people the three powers gripped in his hand and tortures, jails and even murders without compunction the democratic personages, democratic students and patriotic people standing opposed to the dictatorship on charges of being "communists," "communist sympathizers" or "pro-communists" by using the weapons of the so-called "revitalisation constitution," "anti-communist law" and "emergency decrees" manufactured by himself. He tries to break the spirit of the people by creating an atmosphere of terror with a propaganda of fictitious "threat of southward aggression" from the north and justify the prolongation of his dictatorial power under the cloak of "national security."

Pak Jung Hi also obstructs and bars reunification, the supreme task of our nation, in a planned manner. In suppressing and crushing the people's desire of reunification, he, in the final analysis, seeks to stay in dictatorial "regime" indefinitely by freezing the division of the Korean Peninsula.

The desperate suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique violating the human rights should be thwarted and the Pak "regime" be forced to withdraw, said the declaration.

It went on:

In order to carry out this urgent task of the nation, we cannot but urge the United States to bring a bold change to its policy toward south Korea. Carter has already clarified his policy to make respect for human rights and extension of civil rights preconditions for his south Korean policy in all its aspects.

Hoping for its forceful and early implementation, we call for an immediate stop to all categories of aid to the Pak "regime."

The declaration expressed the resolution:

—To have the revitalized constitution repealed and immediately overthrow the Pak Jung Hi one-man dictatorial "regime."

—To attain the unconditional release of all the conscientious prisoners in south Korea including those involved in the March first, 1976, "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

—To strengthen the active support to the democratic struggle in south Korea.

—To expose the background of and thwart the intelligence activities and bribing operations by the Pak "regime" abroad, particularly, in the United States and Japan.

—To denounce assistance to the Pak "regime" and economic infiltration into south Korea by the multi-national corporations of the United States and Japan and put an end to the adhesive ties of all forms.

—To promote the vigorous development of the national, democratic and popular movement for the peaceful reunification of the north and south.

"KCIA" Manhandles Amnesty Man

Agents of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" May 2 frisked and searched the belongings of Kamakubo Kimio, vice-President of the Japanese Branch of the Amnesty International, at the Kimpo Airport on the outskirts of Seoul, and confiscated his record books and an appeal of a political prisoner kept in south Korean prison.

The vice-President was reported to have lectured on the "problem of human rights in Asia" on April 30 in south Korea. The agents committed this outrage against him as the latter arrived at the Kimpo Airport that day to fly back to Japan after winding up his itinerary.

Back home, Kawakubo requested the Japanese Foreign Ministry to help him get back the confiscated documents from the puppet government.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) hit hard at this outrage in its May 8 commentary.

Rodong Sinmun says that this is a base act aimed at covering up their colour as a most brutal violator of human rights and a high-handed attack on the fair public opinion of the world.

It goes on:

It is well known to the world that south Korea is a region of worst human rights violation and a land of "most modernized" torture rule and murderous rule.

It is for this reason that the world people, not to speak of the south Korean people and students resisting the fascist dictatorship and earnestly calling for democracy and national salvation, are unanimously raising their voices condemning and indicting the violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and even Americans are joining this irresistible, world-wide tide.

But, the puppets commit all brutalities without compunction to prevent the exposure of the truth of their suppressive policy, notes the commentary. It continues:

This well shows how fearful they are of being isolated within and without for their violation of human rights and how desperate they are getting to avoid the world-wide denunciation.

The high-handed outrage of the south Korean puppet clique against a member of the Amnesty International is an extension of its schemings to cover up its fascist nature. It is a brutal crime which can be committed only in south Korea, the region of worst human rights violation.

Afro-Asian Writers Refused S. Korea's Entry

The Afro-Asian Writers Association April 28 gave a press conference in Tokyo and issued a statement condemning the south Korean "government" for refusing to permit the entry of its representative into the region.

The association had intended to send a representative to south Korea in order to hand the 1975 Lotus Prize to south Korean poet Kim Ji Ha.

Following the decision by the 17th permanent secretariat of the association to give the 1975 Lotus Prize to Kim Ji Ha, it decided to send 14-member representative to south Korea. On April 20 the association filed applications for visas to south Korean "consulates" in Tokyo and Yokohama but the entry visa was refused to issue and presented documents were not received without any explanation.

The association made it clear at the conference that it would take following action:

1. To make every effort to make the south Korean "government" explain the reason for refusal to issue entry visa,

1. To make every effort to send an official representative to south Korea.

1. To hold a writers' conference on the last day of May to demand freedom of speech in south Korea and release of Kim Ji Ha.

South Korean residents in the U.S. demonstrate in downtown New York, demanding the overthrow of the repressive dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi. Photo by George Cohen

S. Korea: Biggest Prison Society

Today south Korea has been turned into a terror-riden hell of fascism and outrages without parallel in the world.

At this very moment patriotic people, youth and students, intellectuals, democratic personages and charchmen and people of all other strata are waged a courageous struggle for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are being ruthlessly murdered by the fascist hangmen.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"U.S. imperialists and its lackeys have greatly expanded the repressive apparatus while manufacturing all sorts of evil fascist laws and have thus covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police, intelligence and secret service network and turned the whole of south Korea into a living hell of terror and suppression."

Everything in south Korea is shackled to the fascist "revitalised system."

The words "graveyard of democracy" and "lawless society where bayonets decide everything" are a pronoun of south Korea.

The south Korean puppets who declared "anti-communism" the first "state policy" posted fascist terrorists in all power organs and expanded the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other military fascist repressive organs and repressive forces, covering the whole of south Korea with a military, police and intelligence and secret service network.

In south Korea there are more than 4,500,000 strong repressive forces including puppet army 700,000 strong and over 400,000 puppet policemen and secret agents.

The "Central Intelligence Agency," the general headquarters of the vicious intelligence policy, has stretched out its hands of suppression to all the domains, resorting to intelligence and intrigues, "anti-communism" and surveillance, working out "policies" of the puppet regime and supervising and controlling their execution.

This plot-breeding organ has its director, deputy director, chief of the planning section, assistant deputy director and several departments, the "information committee" and the "personal affairs committee" to organise and carry out the intelligence activities.

It has branch offices in major cities and sent to diplomatic and consular offices abroad its "agents," selected from among murderous bandits, whose mission is to shadow, suppress, arrest or kidnap overseas compatriots to south Korea.

It picketed many agents everywhere in south Korea, even in temples in remote mountains to watch every movement of the people.

In south Korea there are also the "counter-intelligence corps" and many other professional intelligence organs and auxiliary intelligence organs including the "counter-intelligence guidance committee" and the "crime prevention committee".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ordered the puppet army, the puppet army units under the "capital garrison command" in particular, to be always on the alert and forcibly enlisted the demobilised puppet army soldiers in the "homeland defence reserve forces." They also organised the "maritime mobile task corps" and the "special mobile task corps" to mobilize them, along with the puppet army, in the suppression of the people any time.

They drastically expanded the puppet police organs and are using even the "maritime police corps," "combat police corps," "private police," "crime prevention units" and "juvenile police corps" in fascist suppression. They set up the "mobile patrol corps" in towns, "maritime police station" in the sea, "mobile police-boxes" in remote villages and "crime prevention patrol corps," "330 search corps," "new village self-governing corps" and many other "auxiliary police" organs everywhere in south Korea.

The south Korean puppets set up tapping apparatus in many houses and established even the "surveillance system" under which five households form one group to watch and inform against each other.

Besides, there are in south Korea "ten-man group," "five-man group" and various other forms of noses for gagging the mouths of the people, blindfolding them, stuffing their eyes and binding them hand and foot and many other fiendish repressive machines including prosecution, courts and prisons.

Indeed, south Korea has today turned into a diabolic prison, a land of darkness where the people are denied even the right to speak, see and hear properly.

It is not without reason that critic Aochi Shin, representative of "the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People," said that the whole land of south Korea has become a huge prison and the Japanese journal "Sekai" wrote that "the whole of south Korea is a prison of the Pak Jung Hi 'regime'".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have reduced south Korea to a prison manufactured or revised more than 5,000 various fascist evil laws including the "national security law," "anti-communist law," "partial amendment to the criminal law" and "social security law." They executed numerous patriotic people under these evil laws.

The south Korean people of all strata are further strengthening their struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

South Korean personages of various strata made public an "open letter" demanding the resignation of Pak Jung Hi, more than 1,500 people of all strata in Seoul held an "anti-government" meeting at which they published the "declaration of workers' human rights," south Korean churchmen formed the "headquarters for the promotion of the movement collecting signatures to the charter for democracy and national salvation" and issued a "declaration of struggle" and the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" are keeping up their staunch struggle in defiance of the suppression by the hangmen and the anti-"government" advance of the students is gaining further momentum these days.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must step down from "power" without delay, in compliance with the strong demand of the times.

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